

was alleged for the further reason that the articles were imitations of and were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles, and for the further reason that they were in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On April 5, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22208. Adulteration of canned turnip greens. U. S. v. 78 Cases of Canned Turnip Greens. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31044. Sample no. 49682-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of canned turnip greens which were found to be in part decomposed.

On September 2, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 78 cases of canned turnip greens at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 15, 1933, by C. W. Barnett from Batesville, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Miss-Lou Brand Fancy Turnip Greens \* \* \* Packed by Dorgan McPhillips Packing Corp., Mobile, Ala."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 31, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22209. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,780 Cases of Canned Salmon. Portions released upon payment of costs. Remainder condemned and forfeited, and released under bond for separation and destruction of unfit salmon. (F. & D. no. 31134. Sample nos. 55307-A, 55320-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of canned salmon variously coded. Samples taken from certain of the codes were found to be decomposed.

On September 21, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,780 cases of canned salmon at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 29, 1933, by the Cook Inlet Packing Co., from Seldovia, Alaska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

The Cook Inlet Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., filed a claim for the property and all lots, with the exception of 571 cases covered by one code, were ordered released upon payment of costs. On April 16, 1934, judgment was entered condemning and forfeiting this remaining lot, and it was ordered by the court that it be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, conditioned that the decomposed portions be segregated and destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22210. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 50 Cases, 1,380 Cases, and 928 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond for elimination of unit portions. Rejected portions delivered to Bureau of Fisheries for use as fish food. (F. & D. nos. 31156, 31550. Sample nos. 43596-A, 51176-A, 51177-A.)**

These cases involved shipments of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On September 25 and November 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,358 cases of canned shrimp at Albany, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in two consignments, on or about September 12 and September 29, 1933, by the C. B. Foster Packing Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product,

with the exception of 50 cases, was labeled: (Can) "Miss-Lou Brand \* \* \* Shrimp Packed by C. B. Foster Packing Co., Inc., Biloxi, Miss." The product in the said 50 cases was labeled: (Can) "Omeca Brand Wet Shrimp."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 23, 1934, the C. B. Foster Packing Co., Inc., Biloxi, Miss., and the Wille-Dahl Co., Inc., Syracuse, N.Y., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libels and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimants upon payment of costs and the filing of bonds totaling \$2,500, conditioned that the decomposed portions be separated from the portions fit for human consumption. On April 26, 1934, decrees were entered ordering that the rejected portions be delivered to the Bureau of Fisheries for use as fish food.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22211. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 600 Cases, et al., of Canned Shrimp. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. nos. 31175 to 31182, incl. Sample no. 49903-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On September 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,253 cases of canned shrimp, in various lots at Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Olean, Jamestown, and Rochester, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1, 1933, by the De Jean Packing Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "My-T-Good Brand Shrimp \* \* \* Packed by De Jean Packing Co., Biloxi, Miss."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 11, 1934, the De Jean Packing Co. having appeared as claimant for the property and the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,000, conditioned that only those portions which were free from decomposition might be sold for human consumption.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22212. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 225 Cartons and 38 Cartons of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31208. Sample nos. 48992-A, 48994-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 4, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 263 cartons of canned shrimp at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 22, 1933, by Gulf Foods, Inc., from Biloxi, Miss., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Gulf Baby Brand Shrimp Dry Pack \* \* \* Packed by Gulf Foods, Inc., Biloxi, Miss." The remainder were labeled in part: "Honey Island Brand \* \* \* Shrimp Packed by Garner Packing Co., Inc., Gulfport, Miss."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22213. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 750 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. no. 31241. Sample no. 44485-A.)**

This case involved an interstate shipment of canned shrimp which was found to be in part decomposed.

On October 13, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the